



Risk factors Associated with skin and vulva lesions in loose-housed gestating sows and gilts in Denmark

Lund, Vibe Pedersen; Michelsen, Anne Marie; Hakansson, Franziska; Kirchner, Marlene; Otten, Nina Dam; Denwood, Matt; Forkman, Björn

Publication date:
2017

Document version
Peer reviewed version

Citation for published version (APA):
Lund, V. P., Michelsen, A. M., Hakansson, F., Kirchner, M., Otten, N. D., Denwood, M., & Forkman, B. (2017). *Risk factors Associated with skin and vulva lesions in loose-housed gestating sows and gilts in Denmark*. Poster session presented at 7th International Conference on the Assessment of Animal Welfare at Farm and Group Level, Wageningen, Netherlands.

Risk factors associated with skin and vulva lesions in loose-housed gestating sows and gilts in Denmark

Vibe Pedersen Lund*, Anne Marie Michelsen, Franziska Hakansson, Marlene K. Kirchner, Nina D. Otten, Matthew Denwood and Björn Forkman



Section for Animal Welfare and Disease Control, Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; *vl@sund.ku.dk

OBJECTIVE

To investigate risk factors associated with the pen-level prevalence of skin and vulva lesions in loose-housed gestating sows and gilts in Denmark

MATERIALS & METHODS

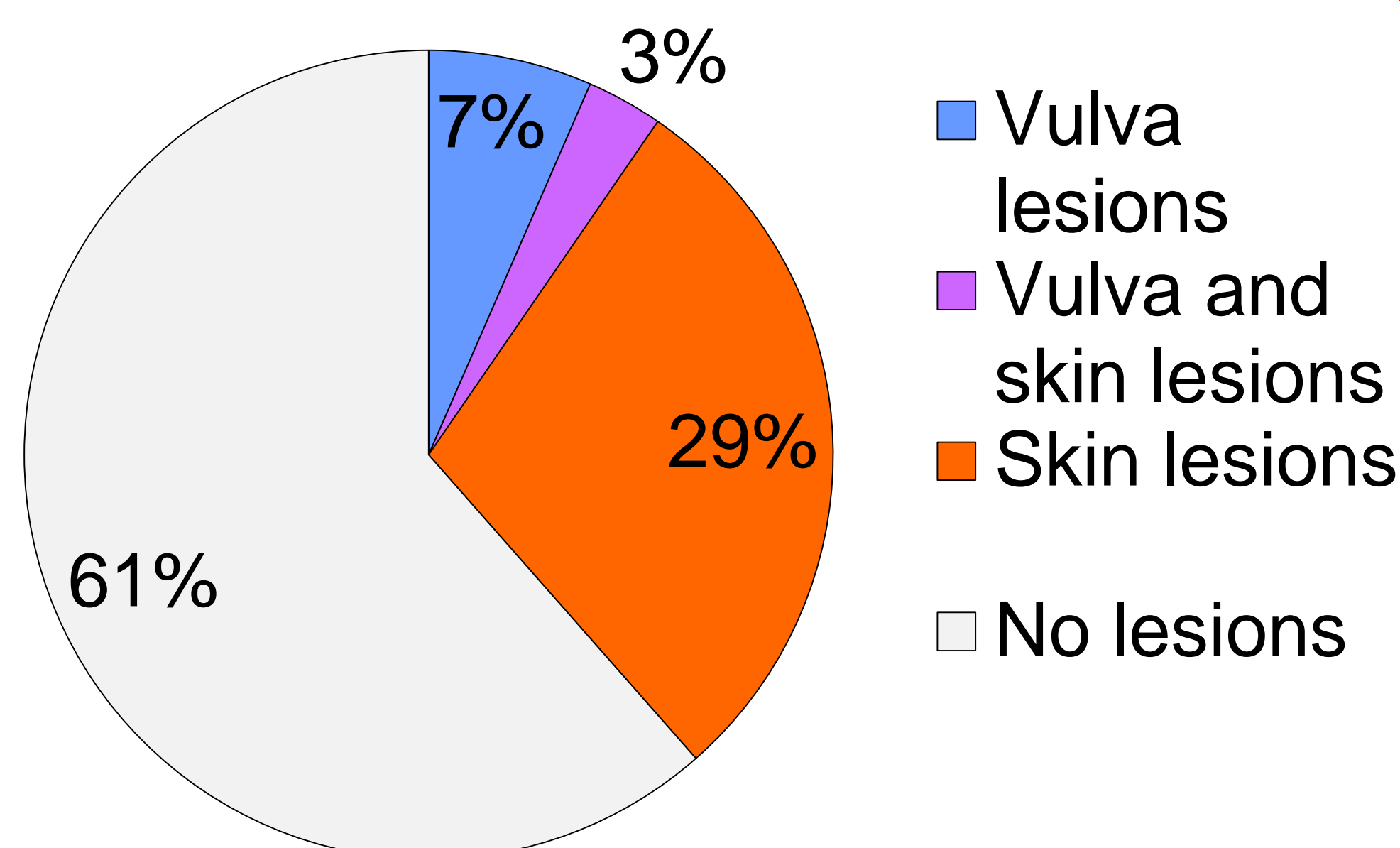
- 21 conventional herds (>200 sows), 121 pens, 657 animals
- Pens and animals sampled according to the Welfare Quality® (WQ) protocol
 - Skin and vulva lesions were defined as present if WQ score = 1 or 2
- Correlations between pen characteristics ranged from 0.07 to 0.49 (Cramer's V)
- Univariable generalised linear mixed models with a negative binomial response and herd and pen as random effects.

CONCLUSION

The results suggest that occurrence of skin and vulva lesions may have different aetiologies. Vulva lesions were a farm level problem, whereas skin lesions were a pen level problem. Further research is needed to uncover the effects of pen design, feeding system, amount of straw as rooting material and its application, group dynamics and group size on vulva and skin lesions

RESULTS

Number of animals, n=657



Vulva lesions

Skin lesions

Fixed effect: OR (95% CI)

Feeding system

Closed stalls: 1.0 (Ref.)
Open stalls: 0.9 (0.3-2.3)
Feeding automat: 3.0 (1.5-6.2)
Floor feeding: 1.4 (0.6-3.1)
Trough: 0.8 (0.3-1.9)

Animal group

Sows and gilts: 1.0 (Ref.)
Sows: 0.8 (0.4-1.7)
Gilts: 0.2 (0.0-0.7)

Rooting material

>2 L straw: 0.8 (0.3-1.7)
Up to 2 L straw: 0.4 (0.1-1.0)
Wood and/or metal: 0.7 (0.2-2.6)
No rooting material: 1.0 (Ref.)

Mixing

Stable group: 1.0 (Ref.)
Recently mixed group: 2.2 (1.1-4.1)
Dynamic group: 2.1 (0.9-5.3)

Group size

>8 animals: 0.7 (0.2-2.1)
8-20 animals: 1.0 (Ref.)
20-40 animals: 0.8 (0.3-1.8)
40-60 animals: 1.6 (0.7-3.7)
>60 animals: 2.7 (1.3-6.2)

Group size

>8 animals: 0.4 (0.0-2.7)
8-20 animals: 1.0 (Ref.)
20-40 animals: 0.9 (0.3-3.3)
40-60 animals: 1.0 (0.2-5.2)
>60 animals: 4.4 (1.2-19.0)

No association with skin or vulva lesions:

- Prevalence of dirty animals
- Water points per animal
- Resting area per animal
- Stocking density